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44.80 via...
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PHILADELPHIA \$37.60
And Return
I. & G. N. R. R.
September 1 and 2. Extension limit for return Sep-
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MAILABLE EDITION.
HOUSTON DAILY POST.
TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

XVTH YEAR—NO. 145. HOUSTON, TEXAS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1899. PRICE: 5 CENTS

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Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Co.

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CAN NOT CONTINUE.

Crisis in the Transvaal Not Passed, Said Mr. Chamberlain.

THE SITUATION IS DANGEROUS.

The Knot Is too Strained and Must Be Loosened.

IF NECESSARY, FORCE WILL BE USED.

Having Taken This Matter in Hand We Will Not Let It Go.

OUR SUBJECTS MUST HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS

Great Britain Will Be Established as the Paramount Power in South Africa.

(Copyrighted, 1899, by Associated Press.)
London, August 26.—Though no actual developments have apparently taken place since the Transvaal situation was previously reviewed in these dispatches, public interest in the crisis has been wonderfully quickened. This is due to the dawn of realization that Great Britain is making the most methodical preparations for war. The utter lack of official news and the serious outlook have made the week one of tension. Contradictory reports from home and abroad have flourished and on the strength of these the newspapers have seen-sawed from peace to war and vice versa, hopelessly at sea.

Endless supposition has been indulged in regarding President Kruger's counter-proposition, but from a broad position of view, such details are not important as compared with the fact that President Kruger has refused, some say evaded, the "irreducible minimum" of Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner of South Africa. It is now nearly a week since the British government has been in possession of President Kruger's reply. Whether or not a decisive ultimatum is already on the way to the Transvaal is a subject for conjecture.

The most conservative opinion is that the Boers will ultimately back down. There are no signs, judging from the military activity at the British war office and the same activity in the South African republic, that such is likely to be the case, though both sides may be using the movements of troops as a bluff. That Mr. Chamberlain is not in a pacific mood is evidenced by the publication subsequent to the reception of Kruger's reply of the differences between the Transvaal and Sir Alfred Milner. According to the Speaker this action has immeasurably increased the difficulty of keeping the peace.

Commenting on this fact the Speaker says: "Unfortunately neither in Downing street nor at Pretoria is the value of moderation and good temper sufficiently appreciated. The consequence is that every day the situation becomes more dangerous and may yet see these two races locked in a sanguinary struggle, simply because the leading men on both sides have failed to keep sufficient command over their own tempers and those of their immediate supporters. Definite prognostications as to the outcome of the Transvaal crisis, hedged in as it is with secrecy and countless loopholes through which either side may crawl, are thus debarr'd. All that can be said is that in a very short period, probably less than a week, the world will know definitely whether President Kruger finally acknowledges British supremacy and its potentialities or whether he really intends to resort to arms in order to defend his contention. It is palpable that the British will now accept any evasion of their claims whatever other concessions President Kruger might make. The Transvaal correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, a well-known writer on economic matters, says that he finds widespread willingness among the Johannesburg Uitlanders to take the franchise insisted upon by Mr. Chamberlain, but no eagerness. He says the Uitlanders' grievances are genuine, but greatly exaggerated and keenly felt except by the hot-headed politicians.

WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

The Burghers Will Not Tamely Submit to the British.
Johannesburg, August 26.—Commandant General Joubert, addressing a meeting of burghers today, said they would never cease to strive for peace, but that the Transvaal, if forced to take up arms to maintain its independence, would fight to the death.

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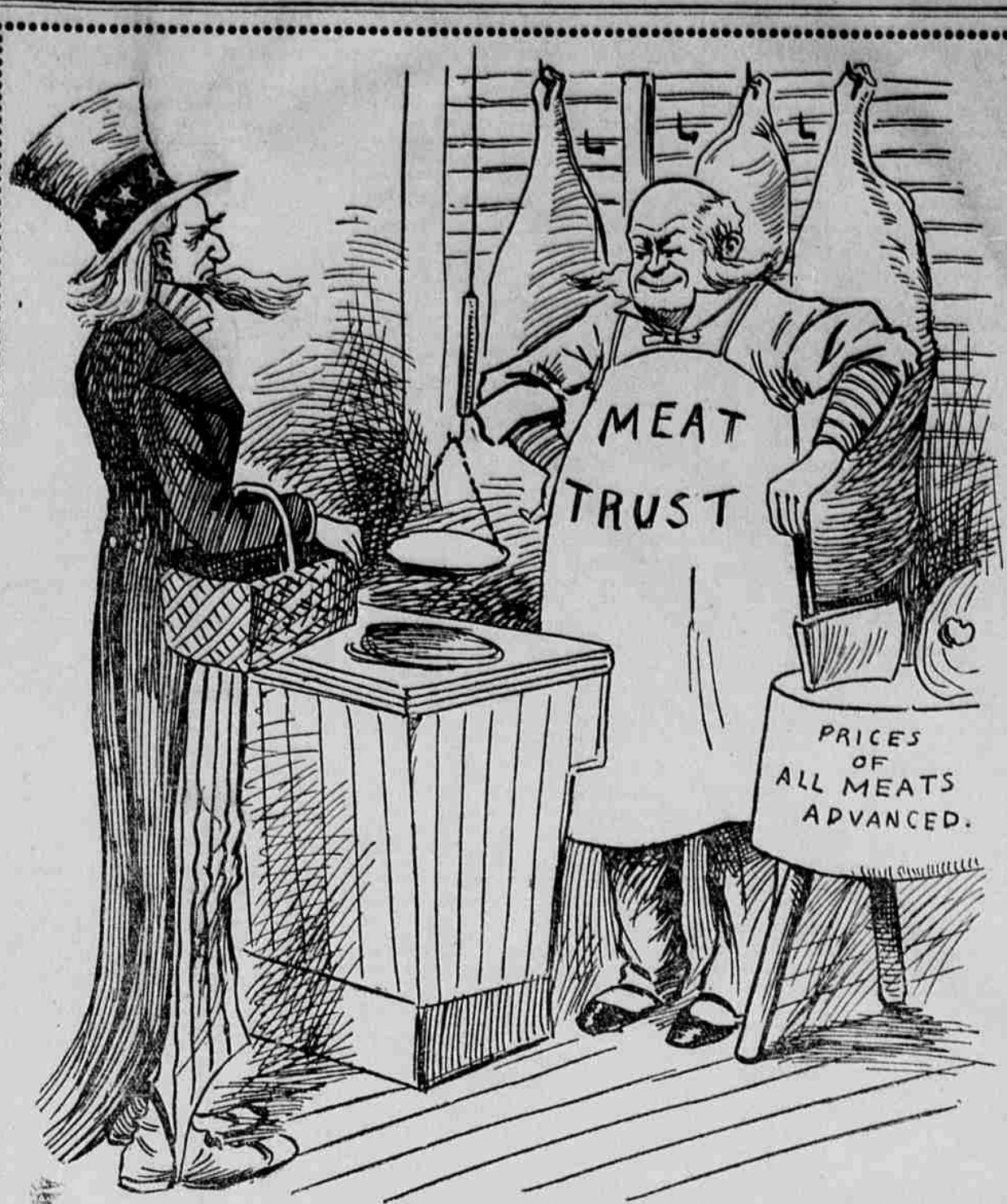
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UNCLE SAM: "The Price of Your Meat Is Too High, I'll go to Another Shop."
THE MEAT TRUST: "I Own the Other Shop!"

BRITAIN PREPARING TO FIGHT

GOING ABOUT IT IN A VERY METHODICAL MANNER.

Both Sides May, However, Be Using the Mobilization of Troops as a Bluff—No Official News.

Birmingham, Eng., August 26.—In throwing open his gardens here this afternoon to members of the St. Bartholomew Ward liberal unionists, Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, was drawn into the most important speech on the Transvaal situation he has made since the adjournment of parliament.

"But what am I to talk about?" asked the secretary.
"The Transvaal."
"Yes," he replied: "I know there is one subject which is very deep in all your hearts and about which I can not talk, or say much, lest I do harm. That is the relation of our race with the Transvaal government. I wish that I could tell you today that the differences existing for so many years between her majesty's government and the oligarchy in Pretoria, which has assumed such an acute form during the last few years, were happily settled. But unfortunately that is not yet in my power. As you know for three months we have been negotiating. President Kruger has made, perhaps, some little progress, but I can not truly say that the crisis is passed. President Kruger procrastinates in his reply. He dribbles each reply like water from a squeezed sponge. His offers are accompanied with conditions which he knows to be impossible or he refuses to allow us to make a satisfactory investigation of their nature.

"I don't think it will be denied that we have exhibited unparalleled patience in the relations between a paramount and a subordinate state. The situation is too fraught with danger, it is too strained for indefinite postponement. The knot must be loosened, to use Mr. Balfour's words, or else we shall have to find other ways of untangling it. If we are forced to do that I would not be repeating now words used by Lord Salisbury in the house of lords. I say that if forced to make further preparations, if this delay continues much longer, we shall not hold ourselves liable by what we have already offered, but, having taken this matter in hand we will not let go until we have secured conditions which, once for all, will establish us as the paramount power in South Africa and secure for our subjects there those equal rights and privileges promised by President Kruger when the Transvaal's independence was granted.

"If it comes to this, if the rupture which, when we have done everything in our power to avoid is forced upon us, I am confident that we shall have the support, not only of the vast majority of Britons, but of the whole empire.

"In all this had business there is one thing upon which we may congratulate ourselves and that is the unity of the empire. No British subject can suffer injustice anywhere without awakening a responsive chord in our most distant colonies, which stand shoulder to shoulder

Evidence Favorable to Dreyfus.

His friends are jubilant over the results of the hearing of Saturday.
See page 4.

Special Peace Commission Proposed.

London, August 27.—A dispatch from Johannesburg says word has been received there from Pretoria that President Kruger and General Joubert favor sending a special peace mission to England, composed of members of the volkraad and headed by F. W. Reitz, state secretary.

NOT A HOUSE LEFT STANDING.

Pleasant Plains, Ark., Literally Wiped Out of Existence.
Little Rock, Ark., August 26.—A special to the Gazette from Newport, Ark., says: News reached here today that the little village of Pleasant Plains, situated in the hills of the southern part of Independence county, about twenty-five miles west of Newport, was struck by a storm last night and literally wiped out of existence. Not a house was left standing.

As the town has neither telegraph nor telephone connection with the outside world, the details of the storm's ravages can not be learned at this hour.

A dark cloud was last night seen hovering over that locality. Pleasant Plains was formerly called Fairview.

A HURRICANE FORMING.

Weather Bureau Gives out Warning of the Next Disturbance.

Washington, August 26.—The weather bureau had warning of an incipient West Indian hurricane similar to that which was conveyed in Associated Press dispatch from Kingston to the effect that the island of Martinique reports a tornado forming south and moving toward Dominica and Guadalupe. It was said that the disturbances so far is local to Port au Spain and the vicinity. It probably will be three or four days before it develops.

Rehabilitation of Porto Rico.

Washington, August 26.—Secretary Root gave attention today to the subject of rehabilitation of Porto Rico. He conferred with Assistant Secretary McKeljohn and officers of the insular division, and while no determination has been reached, there is a general plan outlined which may be adopted. There is being considered the establishment of the enterprises in Porto Rico which will furnish employment and cause the expenditure of money among the people.

AN INDEX.

- FIRST. British. Dutch. Cape Colony 17,000 50,000 Orange Free State 1,000 150,000 Transvaal 3,000 22,000 Natal 500 1,500 British Bushmanland 500 500 Rhodesia 2,000 300 Imperial troops in South Africa 10,000 Total 35,000 254,300
- It is apparent from these figures, says Mr. Bryden, that the British would be in an extremely awkward position in the possible event of the Dutch being wrought up to such a pitch of national feeling as to join hands all round and take up arms. The British could hold the towns and in some localities take the open field, but as a general rule the Dutch would be masters of the inland country.
- Mr. Bryden does not doubt the power of Great Britain to crush the Boers and conquer South Africa. But it will require, he says, in addition to the force now there an army corps of at least 50,000 men suitably equipped, and the most skilled and tried generals, and then "it will be a struggle such as we have not undergone since the Indian mutiny or the Crimean war."
- Arrests Have Been Made.
Lorenzo Marquez, Delosno Bay, August 26.—Several persons suspected of being emissaries of the Transvaal government have been arrested here. Excitement prevails and, contemplating a Transvaal raid, the Portuguese troops are kept in readiness for an emergency.
- ADMIRAL WATSON VERY ILL.
Serious Heart Trouble Said to Have Developed.
Washington, August 25.—The Army and Navy Register in its issue tomorrow will say: "Recent letters from Manila mention the illness of Admiral Watson as the source of great anxiety of his officers."
"Serious heart trouble has developed, and in consequence he was regarded as extremely ill up to the date of the letters of the 17th. No one but his physician is allowed access to him, and all business of the fleet is forbidden him. It is hoped, however, that the enforced quiet may restore him to his previous health."
"The illness is the effect of an accident which occurred to his launch while he was on board on the 11th of July. The Baltimore, his flagship, has been for some time at Cavite, leaving Manila so as to escape the full force of the typhoons. Desiring to make a trip up the river, the admiral started in his launch, the Undine, went under the bridge over the river known as the Bridge of Spain, a strong current, aided by the wind, set against the little boat, and she was taken out of her course and thrown against a barge from a sailing vessel. This rope carried away the awning, and striking the smokestack took that also. Admiral Watson, sitting in the forward part of the launch and witnessing the full danger of the accident, showed no conspicuous appearance of being startled excessively by the occurrence, or in any way of having suffered by it. Later, however, in fact before his return to the flagship, heart trouble made its appearance."
- THIRTEENTH. Religious news.
- FOURTH. Dreyfus case.
- FIFTH. Political news and gossip.
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- EIGHTH. Texas news.
- NINTH. Local news.
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- TWELFTH. Harris county bonds not approved.
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- BOYS AND GIRLS PAGE.
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- LOCAL CHURCH NOTICES.

AN HERCULEAN TASK

Britain Will Have No Picnic in Conquering the Transvaal.

IT WOULD BE A REAL WAR.

Dutch in South Africa Understand How to Fight.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN

Can Be Raised to Do Battle Against the Hosts of Great Britain.

THE ENGLISH WOULD NEED A LARGE FORCE

And the Available Number of Soldiers is Now Less Than One Hundred Thousand.

(Special to The Post.)

New York, August 26.—The Herald says: Suppose a conflict between Great Britain and the Transvaal should develop into a race war between the British and the Dutch of South Africa, as some think possible, and many not at all improbable, what fighting force can each side marshal from the inhabitants there? That is the question that Mr. H. A. Bryden, writing from a personal knowledge of South Africa extending over twenty-three years, and "as an imperialist and conservative," undertakes to answer in the Fortnightly Review. It is vitally important, he says, to bear in mind that the Dutch Afrikaners greatly outnumber the British, that the Boers of the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape Colony are very closely allied by bonds of blood and sympathy, and that they are exceptionally good marksmen. The Dutch population of the Transvaal is between 80,000 and 85,000. Of these there are about 22,000 Boers, burghers, traders and capable of taking the field at an hour's notice. The total British population, chiefly centered at Johannesburg, does not exceed 50,000, including men, women and children. From this number, says Mr. Bryden, not more than 3000 effective soldiers could be drawn. In case of a general racial war the able-bodied fighting men from which the forces on either side might be recruited are thus estimated:

	British.	Dutch.
Cape Colony	17,000	50,000
Orange Free State	1,000	150,000
Transvaal	3,000	22,000
Natal	500	1,500
British Bushmanland	500	500
Rhodesia	2,000	300
Imperial troops in South Africa	10,000
Total	35,000	254,300

It is apparent from these figures, says Mr. Bryden, that the British would be in an extremely awkward position in the possible event of the Dutch being wrought up to such a pitch of national feeling as to join hands all round and take up arms. The British could hold the towns and in some localities take the open field, but as a general rule the Dutch would be masters of the inland country.

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